RAILROAD STRIKE ENDED.

Sould and Powderly Have a Conference

The Men Will go to Work at Once-

The Knights of Labor Rec-

ing arbitration, to which Mr. Gould con

ognized.

EATON, OHIO. THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886,

## ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS

Demand That the Trouble on the Missouri Pacific Shall Cease.

tary Power of the United States In ked if Necessary—A Riot of Consid-

Sr. Louis, March 24.-The Board of Directors and Transportation Committee of the Merchants' Exchange of this city, in a joint meeting to-day, adopted resolutions demanding that the strike upon the Mis-souri Pacific railroad and the Gould Southwest System of railroads, shall cease, and as a means to this end, that the strikers upon these roads shall either return to their former positions or discontinue hindering those who are willing to work. The resolutions also invoke the civil and military powers of the cities, counties and States, and, if necessary, of the United States, to enforce the laws to

the United States, to enforce the laws to put an end to the present deplorable condition of affairs.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24.—A freigned train of fifteen cars was made up this morning at the Union Depot and started over the Missouri Pacific tracks in the direction of Seventeenth street; arriving at that point the crowd called upon the engineer and fireman to leave their posts, which they did. The mob here soon became so dense that it was deemed advisable to clear the yards, and the police were summoned. Soon a force of about 150, commanded by the Chief of police and all the captains, arrived at the scene. The crowd was then ordered to disperse, and upon their refusing to do so the police, and a charge upon them, hoping to drive them away without using their clubs. The latter alternative, however, became necessary to resort to, the mob still pesisting. During the struggle which ensued several of the strikers were badly beaten by the police, some of whom were in turn badly bruised from rocks thrown by the mob. After a brief fight the crowd was dispersed and driven from the yards. Another engine was then procured, which, after being coupled to the abandoned freight train, drew it from the scene of the riot under a guard of about fifty police, who accompanied it as far as the city limits, no interference having been met with. How harbeyond this point the train will be able to proceed can not be conjectured, for the strikers may at any time render its progress impossible. Just after the freight train had gotten away, carrying a large portion of the mobine shops of the Missouri Pacific railroad to take possession of them. The courage, however, of a majority of them failed, and only about forty proceeded beyond half way, and they soon abandoned the idea and dispersed. A dispatch from Kirkwood, twelve miles west of here, says the freight train passed that point at 11:30 a. m.

# NECROLOGY OF CONGRESS.

Marked Fatality. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—This congress is having its share of deaths. Two committees are now upon their way back from attendance upon the last sad rites in honor of their fellow members, and three others have already been laid to was a member to all intents and purposes, presiding over the Senate and having the deciding vote in all cases where there was a tie—the number of deaths in this Congress is six. Two of the number—El-wood, of Illinois, and Duncan, of Pennsylvania—did not take their seats, being called away before the Congress to which they had been elected met. Rankin was the next victim, then Senator Miller, then Mr. Hahn. Already the death record of this Congress surpasses that of its immediate predecessors. In the Forty-eighth there were but four deaths, in the Forty-seventh only three, Forty-sixth there were nine. Thirteen is the largest number of deaths occurring in any one Congress. There have been two Congresses in which there were no deaths—the Second and the Fourth. In all other Congresses there have been from

## Death of A. N. Kellogg.

It will cause a general feeling of regret among the newspaper fraternity to learn of the death of A. N. Kellogg, who passed quietly away at Thomasville, Ga., March 23, whither he had gone in an endeavor to regain his health, which for several to make the control of the contro years had been greatly impaired. Mr. Kellogg was the president of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., having offices at Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Memphis and New York. He was a man noted for his high sense of mor, and few men have passed away baving a better record or a more extended

the volcanic phenomena which extended over March 5, 6, 7, and which were accompanied by a large number of shocks as of earthquake, resulted in the total disappear-ance of New Lake and Halemaumau, two pits in the crater of the volcano Kilauca, and the extinction of the fire in them. These phenomena are believed by many to be the precursor of a grand outburst in the near future, either in Kilauca or Mauna Loa. Others passing their views on the Loa. Others passing their views on the observations of Prof. Agassiz believe the

# Not Much of a Vase After All.

an article more than a column long gives the details of the history of the celebrated J. Morgan, which was sold for \$18,000 by her executors. The Times shows that the that it was originally bought in China for \$200 by an American who was regarded by the natives as a greenhorn for buying an "off color" artic e, and that the vase is not even perfect of its kind, the neck being marred by spots of a different color from that of the body.

# A Boy Accidentally Kills His Mother.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 24.—Mrs Sarah McKenzie was accidental y killed by her son at their residence near Waverly, yesterday. The boy was shooting at a mark with a rifle, and his mother was standing in the vicinity. The ball struck the mark, glanced off, and buried itself in her brain, producing instant death.

# PITTSBURGH, March 24.—Mrs. Myers, who has been on trial for some days past on a charge of perjury, was found guilty this morning. Mrs. Myers was one of the principals in the contest for the paternity of a babe, the other contestant being Mrs. Bauers.

Another Prominent Man Dead.

Washington, March 24.—Henry Ward
Hunt, ex-Associated Justice of the United
States Supreme Court, died at 4 o'clock
this morning, in the seventy-sixth year of
his age, at his house, 1733 DeSales street.
About six years ago Mr. Hunt had a paralytic attack, which so disabled him for the
time that he was unable to sign a request
for his retirement. In a few months afterward he was retired and to some extent regained his health, although he never fully
recovered the use of his right side.

# other exploded near this place, destroying he will, killing the sawyer and fatelly in-

VOL. XIX-NO. 20. EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT. ding to the Cellar, a Trap-Door

Falls, Holding a Woman Suspended by the Head. Boston, Mass., March 25.—Yesterday afernoon while Mrs. Jas. Hardle, of Milton, easion to go to her cellar by a trap-door en trance. In going down stairs the trap-door trance. In going down stairs the trap-door fell just in time to catch her by the head and it held there two and a half hours, she suffering terribly, until she finally became unconscious. Her little girl found her when she came home from school and lifted the door. As she did so Mrs. Hardie fell to the cellar bottom. The little girl alarmed a neighbor, who went to her assistance and called a doctor. Mrs. Hardie remained unconscious for some time, and her life was despaired of, but she rallied under the treatment she received, and may possibly recover.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY DUEL

A French and an American Woman Fight on the Field of Waterloo. London, March 25.—A duel was fought on the field of Waterloo to-day, the con-testants being Mine. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the elative merits of French and American relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants, Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face and a duel was forthwirth arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly and that France's honor had been upheld.

ning's physicians are not at all encouraged to day by the symptoms of their patient. Among Mr. Manning's closest friends it is known that there is great danger of a sec. ond stroke of apoplexy, or paralysis, and all are filled with the gravest concern in this expectation. It is a fact that Mr. Manthis expectation. It is a fact that Mr. Manning was warned by his physicians some months ago, that he was liable to a stroke of apoplexy. He conferred with the President and desired to resign his office. The President begged him to remain until after the close of the session of Congress, and meanwhile to rest and care for himself. Mr. Manning consented to do so, but afterward suffered with a severe attack of dyspepsia and insomnia, and again conferred with the President, and the latter agreed to accept his resignation or give him an indefinite leave of absence. About this time Manning had a turn for the better, and concluded to hold on until the adjournment of Congress. He worked too hard and took little care of himself, and the end came Tuesday. The Secretary will never do any more work in the Treasury Department. At midnight his condition was somewhat improved.

Missouri. Arkansas, Kansas and Texas ssue proclamations relative to the railroad strike. The railroads are called upon to resume traffic, and all persons are warned against interposing any obstacle in the way. The Governor of Missouri in the way. The Governor of Missouri pledges the whole power of the State to carry out the purposes of his proclamation. In St. Louis preparations are being made by the militia to protect the armory and the property of the railroad company. Bathagan 11 and 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 14 and 15 and 16 a and the property of the railroad company. Between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. a committee of District Assembly 183, Knights of Labor, went through all the yards and served an order on all Knights to quit work at 3 p. m. This order was coupled with a request addressed to switchmen who were not Knights of Labor, asking them to join their fellow-workmen and also go out. How well this order was obeyed and the request complied with was shown when, on the sounding of the whistles at 3 p. m., all the yardmen in the place quietly walked out and left the yards deserted.

WASHINGTON, March 25,-In response to he Senate resolution, the Postmaster General to-day informed that body that the total number of removals of fourth-class postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was 8,645, divided among the several States and Territories as follows: Alabama, 46; Arizona, 9; Arkansas, 66; California, 75; Colorado, 33; Connecticut, 100; Dakota, 125; Delaware, 37; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 26; Georgia, 61; Idaho, 16; Illinois, 613; Indiana, 499; Indian Territory, 6; Iowa, 369; Kansas, 253; Kentucky, 194; Louisiana, 32; Maine, 292; Maryland, 137; Massachusetts, 127; Minnesota, 124; Michigan, 341; Mississippi, 60; Missouri, 287; Montana, 19; Nebraska, 98; Nevada, 7; New Hampshire, 127; New Jersey, 255; New Mexico, 19; New York, 1,053; North Carolina, 47; Tennessee, 188, Texas, 74; Utah, 5; Vermont, 128; Virginia, 316; Washington Territory, 25; West Virginia, 138; Wisconsin, 205; Wyoming, 4. total number of removals of fourth-class

# Rottenness in the Chicago Police Court. CHICAGO, March 25.—The grand jury has returned an indictment for embezzlement against William J. Clingen, ex-clerk of the Armory Police Court. He is charged with the embezzlement of between \$10,000 and \$12,000, and with making erasures and alterations in his returns, in order to conceal his stealings and delay investigation. City Attorney Washburne claims that the city has been robbed of \$30,000 a year through the manipulation of the Police Court returns during the past four or five years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20 .- The Times Fort Elliott, Texas, special says: In fight at Tascosa over a matter of cattle nght at lascosa over a matter of cattle stealing four men were killed and two probably fatally wounded. Two others re-maining are now in jail. The dead men are Jesse Sheets, Fred Chilton, Frank Malley and Ed. King. Wounded, Fenton Woodruff and Charles Emery, while Louis Bozeman and Catfish Kid were unburt.

a bill to extend the system for the immediate delivery of letters. It provides that every article of mailable matter upon which the special delivery stamp is affixed shall be entitled to immediate 'delivery. It authorizes postmasters to employ any persons, including clerks and assistants at fourth-class offices, as messengers on such terms as they shall fix out of the allow-ance of eighty per cent of the face value of all special delivery stamps received and recorded.

### Rhode Island Republican Nominations. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25 .- At the Re

publican State Convention this morning George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, was nominated for Governor; E. Lucius Darling, of Pawtucket, for Lieutenant Governor; and Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for Secretary of State. Sam-uel P. Cott, of Bristol, for Attorney Gen-eral.

# American Divorces Don't Go in England. LONDON, March 25 .- Justice Butt to-day

### BLOOMINGTON, ILL., March 25.-Hon. Wm. M. Smith, of Lexington, Ill., committed suicide. He left the house in good spirits, and a few minutes later was found in the barn dead with a bullet-hole through his head. He was a general merchant and a large farmer and stock-dealer, and was worth \$60,000. He was a native of Ken-

een rising rapidly for twenty-four bours The water is at the highest point ever known. Considerable business and other property is flooded, and the prospects are that much additional damage will be done.

## GLADSTONE

Will Introduce His Irish Measures

### Iome Rule to Take the Precedence of the Land Question.

LONDON, March 26.—Gladstone appeare n the House of Commons this afternoon Referring to the announcement made in his behalf yesterday by Sir William Ver-nan Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone said the tatement he would make April 8 would take the form of introduction of a bill for the future Government of Ireland. The announcement produced a sensation. It is now believed that the Premier bas, in announcement produced a sensation. It is now believed that the Premier has, in deference to the opposition in his own party, decided to abandon temporally at least, his scheme for buying out the landlords of Ireland, and will make home rule in some form, pure and simple, the basis of his Irish proposals. A more careful study of Gladstone's statement throws doubt upon the belief that the introduction of the home rule bill would necessarily shelve the land purchase bill. Mr. Chamberlain to-night said the discuss on in to-day's Cabinet Council only intensified the crisis. It had not, however, precipitated any resignations. A final effort would probably be made the coming week to effect a compromise between the Premier and the disputants in the Cabinet Mr. Goschen denied at Windsor this evening, having been summoned as Privy Councillor by the Queen for consultation and advice. Later.—The Government's supporters have been privately assured that the Government's Irish programme has been settled by the Cabinet. The Home Rule measure will be introduced first, followed immediately by the land bill. Both measures, if passed by the House of Commons, will be presented to the House of Lords together. Chamberlain and Trevelyan will remain in the Cabinet until the home bill has been tabled. Gladstone dispatched a messenger to the Queen this evening with an important communication, which it is believed has reference to the home rule question.

# A. N. KELLOGG.

Death of the Originator of the Auxilia.

Publishing Business in the United

States CHICAGO, March 25 .- News has been a eived of the death, at Thomasville, Ga., of Mr. A. N. Kellogg, president of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company. The deceased had been an invalid for many years, and of late was unable to devote his personal attention to the large business enterprise which is mainly the outgrowth of his foresight, energy and excellent business talent. He was the pioneer in the auxiliary publishing business, which has grown into such magnitude and importance within a little over twenty' years' time. He was a public-spirited man, a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character, and was greatly endeared to all in any way associated with him because of his kind and sympathetic nature and unostentatious generosity. He was fifty-four years of age. He leaves a widow and two daughters, who have their home in New York, to which city the remains will be taken for burial.

Mr. Kellogg was born at Reading, Pa. is personal attention to the large busi

### BURNED AND DROWNED. Mother, Made Frantic by Flames, Throw

two miles from here on a truck farm, yes terday kindled a fire with coal oil, and terday kindled a fire with coal oil, and while so doing the flames ignited to the can, which exploded with terrific force. The burning oil scattered over the body of the woman and upon her two children, aged nine and eleven years. The frantic woman ran into the yard and jumped into a cistern at the lower end of the garden and was drowned. The burning oil set fire to the house. The fire was seen by farmers and they extinguished it. The children were terribly burned about the face and body. A doctor was summoned, who stated that they can not recover, as the fire has entered their breast and lungs.

## She Kicked in Her Sleep.

DETROIT, MICH., March 26.—Mrs. John Watkins, of Almena, this State, is a heavy ireamer. Last night Mrs. Watkins dreame that her busband's span of mules were raising the mischief in the stable. In per mind Mrs. Watkins repaired to the barn, and, finding the mules kicking high, played the same sort of racket so violently that when Mr. Watkins succeed in awakening her she realized that she had broken several bones in her hus-band's foot, inflicted serious injuries on other portions of his body, and made him altogether mad as a wet hen. A physician's services were required to reduce the frac-

Keene Bros., shoe manufacturers, began this morning, when their engineer, by order of the Knights of Labor, stopped his en-gine. The engine supplied power to nine firms, which had to shut down, throwing 1,200 or 1,300 operators out of work. The manufacturers who have been forced to suspend are very indignant, and threate egal proceedings against the Knights.

LIMERICK, March 26 .- Five men, who had een convicted of rioting and assaulting the police, were brought up for sentence in one of the criminal courts. The magistrate ranging from three to six months. When ranging from three to six months. When sentence had been pronounced the prisoners in concert, and while yet in the dock, made a most savage attack on the police present on duty. A terrible struggle ensued, causing such excitement that the magistrate was compelled to quit the bench. The prisoners were finally overpowered and again secured, but not until they had almost wrecked the court-room and had themselves been severely beaten.

CHICAGO, March 26.-Frank Mulkowski vas hanged at the county jail a few minutes after 12. Mulkowski, at almost the last moment, concluded to accept the re-ligious rites of the Catholic Church and made a confession to the priests, the nature of which was not to be divulged until after

# LONDON, March 26.—Nearly one hundred members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to Speaker Peel, pray-ing that the rule requiring court dress at official leeves be abo ished.

DENVER, Col., March 26.-A large num er of Mexican settlers on the Maxwell and grant, in Northern New Mexico, were

arrested yesterday and placed in jail at Springer for refusing to obey the order of the Supreme Court, to vacate lands owned by the company. Much bitter feeling eixsts over the affair, and bloodshed is feared before the final settlement is reached. READING, PA., March 26 .- James Dennis

# olored, aged ninety, bung himself at the

county farm to-day. During the grave-yard insurance craze his life was insured for \$400,000; but the companies have long since gone out of existence.

# XLIXTH CONGRESS.

granting the widow of General Hancock a pension of \$2,000 a year was passed. Ingalis' resolution of inquiry in regard to the number of removals of fourth-class posimasters was agreed to. Beck's resolution in relation to the payment of customs dues in coin was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was discussed. Pending action the morning hour expired and the Edmunds resolutions were taken up. Mr. Jackson continued his speech of yesterday. Mr. George followed and Morgan took the floor. A motion to go into executive session was opposed by Mr. Edmunds with a view to fixing a day for a vote. It was agreed that to-morrow the time should be fixed. At 5:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills were reported to establish a Bureau of Public Health: to amend the act establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry; to exten the system for the immediate delivery of letters; to repeal the pre-emption laws; to provide for the equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States; to provide for the United States; to provide for evidence in cases involving disputed handwriting. The House passed the 4th of July claims bill, amounting to \$28,200. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and much time consumed in discussing points of order raised against certain items. A conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to, and at 4:45 p. m. the House adjourned.

Washington, March 24.—Senare.—The Postmaster-General replied to a resolution calling for information in regard to the re-New York, March 28.—Conferences be tween Jay Gould and T. V. Powderly today and this evening have resulted in orthe Southwestern strike, ordering imme-diate resumption of work and traffic pendents. This morning at 11 o'clock Mr.

Powderly and W. B. McDowell called on Jay Gould at the latter's residence. There they met Meters. Gould, Hopkins and George Gould. There was a general discussion of the situation in the Southwest on both sides, and a better understanding was arrived at than had been had by either party hitherto. After talking until 1 o'clock p. m., the conference was adjourned until evening. At 7 o'clock tonight they met again. At 8:30 p. m. Mr. Powderly had leave to keep an engagement with Congressman John O'Neil, of St. Louis, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, who came from Washington to render assistance, if possible, in settling the strike. Mr. McDowell, however, remained with Mr. Gould and his party, and Mr. Gould finally handed to McDowell the following communication:

T. V. Powderly, G. M. W.—Dear Sin: Replying to your letter of the 27th instant I write to say that I will, to-morrow morning, send the following telegraphic instructions to Mr. Hoxie, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Louis:

In resuming the movement of trains on to Mr. Hoxie, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Louis:

In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific and in the employing of laborers in the several departments of this company give preference to our late employes, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike. Nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employes and the company, past or future.

Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I remain, yours truly,

Jay Gould, President.

The Executive Board of the Knights of

The Executive Board also sent out the following telegram:

To the Knights of Labor now on strike in the Southwest: President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sent to the Chairman Executive Board D. A. 101, you are directed to resume work at once. Per order Executive Board. T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

O'NEILL'S ARBITRATION BILL.

Measure Intended for the Amicable Set tlement of Labor Disputes.
Washington, March 28.—In the House to-morrow Mr. O'Neill's long promised bill on the arbitration question will be intro-duced. He asserts that the bill is rational, operative and constitutional. It is entitled "a bill creating boards for arbitration for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between any gaged in interstate and territorial com-merce or business and employes." The premable recites that by Section 8, of Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is invested with full power and authority to provide for the general welfare of the people of the United States; to regulate commerce among the several States; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. It provides for the formation within the law of a tribunal consisting of one on each side of the controversy, the two to select a third. If they do not select as provided within three days the United States Court of the jurisdiction in which the trouble exists shall do so. The tribunal shall have the standing of a United States Commission with all its powers, and shall be paid in like manner.

PEORIA, ILL., March 28.—There was great xcitement in this city this morning when mounted messenger came riding furious y with the information that the Peoris Alms-house, six miles distant, was in flames

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—At a late hour loous and concert halls. It was at first estimated that six hundred people were arrested, but when the different squads of officers reported to-day it was found that between one thousand and twelve hundred persons had been taken into custody. All of the girls, with the exception of three, after being held to keep the peace, were released upon payment of costs amounting to \$1.65 each. The three girls not released were given six months in the House of Correction, it having been learned that they were of the worst type of street-walkers. The proprietors were held under bail on the charges of keeping disorderly houses, selling liquors to minors, and harboring minors.

### County Treasurer Bound Over. INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.-Treasurer Hol lingsworth, of Knox County, Ind., has been bound over to the grand jury to answer the charge of embezzling about \$50,000 of

# Young But Plucky.

LAFAYETTE, IND. March 28.—John Mc Cutcheon, the fifteen-year-old son of the heriff, was yesterday left temporally in charge of the jail, when one of the prisoners, Doug Kramer, secreted himself an threw McCutcheon against the wall. In stead of sitting down to cry about it Down the street across lots and down alleys they went, Kramer running as fast as he could and McCutcheon shooting and calling "stop thief." After a long chase Kramer was captured by John A. Rice and returned to jail. Young McCutcheon is the lion of the hour.

# A Mountain on Fire-

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 28 .- The situation in the burning coal mine at Rockwood is becoming more serious. It now looks as if the entire mine would be de looks as if the entire mine would be de-stroyed. Four rifts of the mine are now ablaze and the fires are burning furiously and can be seen bursting from the moun-tain top like the eruption of a volcano. Chattanooga firemen went eight hundred feet into the mine with hose and fought the fire for eighteen hours, five of them being very seriously injured. The miners are now trying to close up all the entries and air courses in the hope of smothering the flames. Four hundred men are thrown out of work.

# days committed suicide here to-day by taking "rough on rats." Two weeks ago she was a Miss Caroline Drow, and was employed as a servant-girl in a family on the levee. Her marriage to Wm. Limbrock, a laborer, was an unhappy one, as they quarreled from the start, and she ended her sorrows

St. Louis, March 27 .- A bride of twelve

days committed suicide here to-day by tak

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 .- The type-se reflictable of the contest, which began here on Tuesday, March 16, closed to night, Duguid, of Cincinnati, taking first prize, and McCann, of New York, the second. Duguid to-day sxceeded all previous records, his net com

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—SENATE.—The bill granting the widow of General Hancock a pension of \$2,000 a year was passed. Ingalls'

calling for information in regard to the removal of fourth-class Postmasters by promising to furnish the information in two or three days. Mr. Van Wyck's resolution in relation to the price of gas in the District was referred after some discussion. A petition from the Pacific Coast, against the cruel treatment of unoffending Chinese, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Debate was resumed on the bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Pending action the morning hour expired. The Edmunds report and resolutions were taken up. Messrs. Morgan, Mitchell, Hoar, Edmunds and Gray made speeches. Mr. Voorhees got the floor for to-morrow, after a partial agree ment to take a vote on Friday. House.—The Committee on Navai Affairs reported back a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the present condition of the new cruisers. A resolution was adopted calling on the various Cabinet officers for information concerning the employment of substitutes in the departments. Unanimous consent was given that an order might be made allowing the Committee on Labor to report for action legislation for the purpose of providing for arbitration in strikes on railways. Bills were reported granting the consent of Congress to the construction of bridges over navigable rivers, and appropriating \$5,000 for the improvement of the public building at Indianapolis, The Congressional Library building bill was considered during the morning hour, but no action was taken. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The Post-office appropriation bill, app oppriating \$64,326,588, was discussed. Washington, March 25.—Senate.—A bill was reported establishing a commission to

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- SENATE .- A bill was reported establishing a commissi examine the Rochambeau, Franklin and other papers of historic value, with the view of publishing them. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill for the encouragement of American shipping. A bill was passed granting a pension of \$59 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Harwood. The Postmaster General furnished the Senate with a tabulated statement of fourth-class postmasters removed during the past year. There were, he says, \$6.55 removed. The Edmunds resolutions were debated by Voorhees, Evarts and Call.

HOUSE—The chaplain prayed against the

HOUSE—The chaplain prayed against the founding of an aristocracy in the country. Saturday, April 17, was set apart for the con-

the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hoar providing for inquests under National authority into such outrages as the Carrollton massacre. The Edmunds re olutions were placed before the Senate and Mr. Invalls took the floor. He was followed by Messrs. Harrison, Logan and Edmunds. At 7 p. m. Van Wyck moved to take up his amendment for open session consideration of nomination. On a point of order that this would change a standing rule of the Senate there was a vote of 31 to 25 su taining the point. The first resolution of Mr. Edmunds was adopted 22 to 25, the second by 32 to 25, and the third by 30 to 29, Mitchell, Riddlebarger and Van Wyck voting with the minority. The Senate at 9:30 p. m. adjourned until Monday, after adding a fourth resolution declaring that the removal of honorably discharged soldiers otherwise qualified for the position was contrary to the spirit of Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes.

House.—The chaplain prayed for the recovery of Secretary Manning. A communication from Assistant Secretary Fairchild transmitted the draft of a bill to amend the law of regulating immigration; also letter asking for an appropriation for the storage and transportation of silver dollars. Other executive communications were received. On a motion to reconsider, the House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of General H. W. Benham. The private calendar was taken up, and the time of the House until 4:30 was devoted to consideration of the bill to change the rank of Henry J. Hunt from Colonel to Major General on the retired list. A motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report the bill seven belief to the friends of th

# THE Countess de Chambord is dead. It is

stated in Royalist circles that the Countes has disinherited the French Princes of the family, leaving her fortune to Austrian relatives, and that the former will not, Two foreigners entered the store of diamond merchant named Tabuk, in Bel with clubs until he fell unconscious, then ransacked the store and made off with

\$10,000 worth of diamonds. Tabuk's skul was crushed in, but he is still living. His -Say, boy, your mother is your best friend, and don't you forget it. She

# may welt you sometimes, but even that is a blessing in disguise. - Pittsburgh Dis-

-- A microscopic slide in the posses-sion of the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society, in England, contains the Lord's prayer written within the 405,000th part of an inch. The minute speck can be found with powerful microscopes only with great diffi-culty, as the focus point of the lens must be made to cover the exact spot bearing the object. It was engraved by Mr. Webb some years ago by the aid of an instrument now held by the

-Ollie, who has been a naughty boy, has just finished his evening prayer, when mamma says: "Are you not go-ing to ask God to forgive you?" "O yes, I s pose so. Please, God, forgive me for being so bad a boy, and forgive my mamma, too, for being very wicked some evidence of his assertion—then an inspiration) for she killed a fly, Lord,

-At the Antiquary's: Collector of Curios—"Have you any genuine Roman falchions?" Dealer (off his guard)—"I am sorry, but they're all being rusted and won't be ready until next week,"—Detroit Free Press.

### STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Legislative Proceedings.

Columbus, March 23.—Senate.—Bills introduced: Amending Section 3189 so as to apply to partnerships; prescribing the manner in which the board of public works may lease property belonging to the canals.

House.—Bills introduced: Providing an additional penalty for obstructing ditches; allowing the reganization of companies to insure titles to real estate and to guarantee integrity of employes; repealing the act relative to color-blindness of railroad employes; amending the mechanics' lien law so as to protect sub-contractors. A resolution was offered and tabled limiting the publication of opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Columbus, March 24.—Senate.—Bills passed: Providing for the incorporation of mechanics' institutes and training schools; compelling pawn-brokers to keep goods five days before disposing of the same. Bills introduced: Authorizing cities to purchase electric light plants and take stock in such companies. A number of appointments by the Governor were confirmed. A resolution calling the investigating Committee back was tabled under notice to discuss.

House.—Bills passed: Authorizing incorporation:

was tabled under notice to discuss.

House.—Bills passed: Authorizing incorporation companies to change their location; prescribing the manner of selling sulphate and other preparations of morphine; making Memorial Day a holiday for public schools; preventing divorced persons from marrying inside of one year; for the better protection of hotel keepers. The Committee on Privilege and Elections, in the case of Harlan vs. Butterfield, reported in favor of seating the former, and the case was set for Friday next.

Friday next.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Authorizing Cleveland to construct an elevated railway; allowing fees to witnesses in cases where sheep have been killed by dogs; levying a tax to repair the National road. Bills introduced: Providing for the publication of a roster of Ohio soldiers; enlarging exemption from taxation from \$50 to \$100; providing for the appoinment of assessors incities; regulating assessments between auditors and treasurers; providing that only an abstract of the delinquent tax list shall be filed with the State Auditor. A number of appointments by the Governor were confirmed.

number of appointments by the Governor were confirmed.

House.—Bills passed: Making the avocation of procuress a penitentiary offense; prohibiting the marrying of divorced persons for one year; repealing the act relieving contributing members of military companies from jury duty; allowing persons indicted to waive the reading of the indictment.

Columbus, March 26.—Senate.—Bills passed: Allowing county commissioners to improve county roadsrunning through villages; providing a non-partisan police for Cincinnati. Bills introduced: Providing that corporations shall not use their charters until after organization; requiring officers of public institutions to make detailed reports; allowing changes of venue in suits brought tagainst municipalities; providing for the publishing of a roster of Ohio troops; allowing defendants in relevin suits to give bond and retain property; authorizing the assignee of a mortgage to release the same; providing a fine for the violation of the health laws. The resolution asking Congress to restore the wool tariff was adopted.

House.—The day was spent in considering and adopting the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring Robert Harlan entitled to the seat of A. P. Butterfield as Representative from Hamilton County. Dhio Senate is now a law. It gives the overnor power to appoint a Police Board

WILLIAM RUMMELL, who shot and nearly nortally wounded John Hackett at Lucas ast June, has been convicted of shooting with intent to kill. An attempt will be nade to secure a new trial.

crats and two Republicans.

Boring for natural gas has begun at

THE Shaker postoffice will hereafter the · THE Commissioners of Knox County, fine say, "have been run up for articles of food hardly expected by the average pauper, such as canned peaches, pears, grapes, oysters, ginger snaps, jelly, white fish, lemons, vanilla, boneless ham, granulated sugar, pared peaches, etc." The Commissioners are inclined to think that this diet

for paupers is not healthy for tax-payers. JOSEPH SMITH, a young man of twenty years, living at the Five Corners, near Brandon, had a hole torn through his right

ommissioners and recorder of Seneca County can not index the recorder's record some fat fees at the public expense.

Ar Newark Judge Gibson Atherton wa paralyzed while arguing for a new trial for Jeff Boling. Very critical. THE profits of the lunch fair by the ladies of the Methodist churches of Cincinnati and vicinity aggregate about \$2,

JOHN E. McLAIN, 72, president Union National Bank, Massillon, is dead. AT West Jefferson the Postle family of

A most affecting scene occurred in th Common Pleas Court at New Philadelphia few days ago. Five years ago Floyd Minnis married an interesting young gir named Vogely, and after living together four years, happily to all appearances, the two separated. They have an interesting little boy that both wanted possession of. The Court decided to give the child into the custody of its father, and the scene that followed moved the stoutest hearts. The mother fell on her knees in front of the judge and implored in the most pitiful terms for him not to take her boy away from her. Her reason seemed dethroned and she shrieked at the top of her voice to be allowed to keep her darling child. The decision, however, was final, and the unfor tunate mother saw her boy for the last

CHARLES MEYER, a young German, at-tempted to kill Mrs. J. E. Wyman, a former employer's wife, at Brighton, near Cleve-Meyers was chased about a mile, and when about to be overtaken placed the revolver to his head and fired, dying instantly. No cause is known for his acts.

THE amount of corn on hand in this State, according to the March report of Statistician Dodge, of the National Department of Agriculture is 42,508,700 bushels, as March 1, 1886: 5,971,970 bushels. Columbiana and Holmes Counties report the largest amount of old wheat on hand.

I. J. WEAVER owner of extensive stone quarries on Twin creek, near West Sonora, hundred feet has been reached without any ndications of gas. CAPTAIN ISAAC ULLMAN, of Massillon

dropped dead of heart disease. FRANK ETHEN and Mingil Simpson are cigars. The boys are now confined in prison. They resided at Utica. GENERAL PATRICK, Governor of the Sol-

diers' Home at Dayton, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday a few days ago. HOWARD CATON accidentally shot himself ville, while handling a pistol he expected to sell to a fellow-employe. He is not ex-

await the action of the grand jury.

There are at present 4,400 inmates at the Dayton So diers' Home, twenty-four others are on their way and 200 applicants have been notified that there is room for them.

—There is a growing suspicion that Mr. Edmunds would like to be President and that John A. Logan had better look out for him.—N. Y. Graphic.

Such of them as are now in this country is at once one of humanity and of self-interest. Before proceeding further against the Chinese, Congress should reflect how far it wishes to proceed against American citizens in China.—N. Y. Sum examination, and was remanded to jail to

# DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Leader, of Some Eminence, Contrasted with Those Advanced in Senator Ed-Some "precedents" that his Lordship of Vermont neglected to include

in his great report or mention in his "greatest effort," have been discovered by a Boston lawyer. They are interesting fragments of our constitutional history, though of no value for the information of the noble author of the literary and oratorical works mentioned. His Lordship, whose knowledge includes every thing, was not in ignorance of them, and no doubt passed his penetrating eye over them when he prepared his so-called prece-dents; but as they would not serve his noble purpose of presenting impartially the truth of history, he omitted them. But, as his parasites of the starhamber organs that made haste to parrot his arrogant assertions are not so well informed as he is in our con-

renient to suppress.

The first is a "precedent" that was made in the reign of Madison, and is taken from a book called "History of the Appointing Power:"

the Appointing Power:"

"The dismissal of the Postmaster-General, Gideon Granger, caused considerable remark in official circles. Contrary to the wisnes of the President, he had appointed to the important position of postmaster of Philadelphia Dr. Lieb, a person who had long been openly opposed to Mr. Madison. The President could not but regard the sas an act of hostility to himself, and, having long suspected his friendship, he dismissed him. As he had not been removed for delinquency, his friends protested, and a resolution was introduced in the Senate asking the reason for his dismissal. It was rejected on the ground that the Senate had not the right to make such an inquiry. It is the only instance in the early history of the Government of an attempt to question the motives of the President in regard to removal."

The next is an official opinion by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State in the reign of Tyler:

The next is from a speech by Daniel Webster in the Senate, and, compared with the official opinion of the same minent statesman as a member of the

Government, fails to reveal that variation of ideas to suit circumstances and motives which is so marked a charac-teristic of his Lordship from Vermont: "Since the practice has become a settled practice, since every Administration has induged in it, and since it must now be considered as the legal construction of the constitution that it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices which tion that it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices which they hold, it follows as a necessary and as an inevitable consequence that this power thus legally vested in the President must be exercised by him as independently of our control as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the constitution. \* \* And I see no ground upon which we can call upon him to give us reasons for the manner in

which he exercises that power, any more than we can call upon him to give reasons for the manuer in which he exercises any other power under the constitution. The powers of the departments are not all mixed up in a jumble."—Congressional Globe, vol. 22, p. 1,125. The deliberate opinion of such a character, officially delivered, on a state of facts exactly analogous to that upon which the arrogant Senator from Vermont has turned the powerful head-light of his genius for quibbling, is of more worth as a guide to truth than all the arrogant dogmatism of the latter joined to the so-called precedents that

by anybody to an executive officer on the topic of suspension are official pa

Webster: "Applications for office letters, or conversations of individuals respecting [even] appointments, are not official proceedings and can not be made to partake of the character of official proceedings."

Edmunds: The suspension of an offi-cer "simply withholds from the duties and emoluments of the office pending decision of the matter by the Senate. Webster: "As it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices, it follows as an inevitable consequence that this power, be exercised by him as independently of the Senate as any other power that is to exercised by him under the con-

stitution."
Edmunds: Having, "in the exercise of its jurisdiction, to judge of the conduct" of the suspended official, the Senate had the right to see the papers because "they disclose the grounds," because "they disclose the grou or reasons, "on which the President

Webster: "We [the Senate] can not call upon him to give us reasons for his exercise of that power any more than we can call upon him to give rea-sons for his exercise of any other pow-er under the constitution."

Edmunds: "All the operations of the Government are executive." The leger of knowledge in respect to every op-eration of the Government and every

Webster: "The powers of the depart-ments [meaning the several branches of the constitution] are not all mixed up in a jumble." The assertions of his Lordship of Vermont relate particularly to an act called "suspension;" the views of Webster to an act of removal, and also

to a proposition of appointment. It has been very well said that the at-tempt of the Green mountain intellect to draw a distinction between remova and suspension "is mere cobweb-spin-ning." Removal is an exercise of the Presidential discretion, over which the star-chamber has no control. Suspen sion, even by the express words of the statute, is the same. A suspension is in law and in effect a removal. The suspended officer goes out, is removed his place. The commission of the former is killed by the issue of a commission to his successor, and the fact is charged with burglary. Numerous freight cars between Newark and Chicago Junction have been broken open and the contents disturbed. They consisted mostly of ask the consent of the Senate to a removal, nor to a "suspension;" the act, whether called by one name or the other, is complete when the officer steps down and out; and this often happens when the lordly Senators are not holding sessions. All that the President ever asks of that body of selfassumed omnipotence is consent to the appointment of a designated person to fill a vacancy that has been created; HENRY ZIEGLER, the alleged murderer of Reuben Cooper, was taken to Massillon for a hearing pleaded not guilty, waived an wholly immaterial, and none of the business of their noble Lordships of

The Gaton Democrat.

SPACE. | 1 w. | 2 w. | 1 m. | 3m. | 6m. | 9m. | 12m

HE DON'T WEAKEN. They wanted fight—they've got enough The good Reputs are dazed;
They almost doubt if they're alive—
The Senators are crazed.
They've got it square, right in the eye,
Straight from the shoulder sent—
The "No!" of Grover Cleveland, who
Don't weaken for a cent.

At last they find they've struck a man
Who doesn't mean to swerve;
A man who's got the Jackson eye,
And got the Jackson neve;
No matter though the gale may blow
'ill all the sails be rent,
There's one thing sure—the President
Won't weaken for a cent.

—Boston Post

### WHAT IT MEANS.

Republican Paper Ably Defends an Ex-pression Used by President Cleveland Which the Careless Can Not Appreciate. Newspaper and political wits have ousily, but without much effect, been stitutional history, it is worth while to busily, but without much effect, been reprint for their information a few of poking fun at President Cleveland for using the phrase "innocuous desus-tude" in his late message to the United States Senate. The words are certainly not the most common in our language, and they may never have been before used in such close connection. But they are very good words. They possess shades of meaning which no other words possess, and no other words would have expressed the exact logical and legal des at the time occupying the Presidential mind. In reference to the Presidential mind. In reference to the Tenure-of-Office act of 1867, and to the present act on the same subject—which had never since its enactment in its present form in 1869 been applied to restrict the President's power of removal or suspension from office—he

And so it happens that, after a period of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuctude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if perm thed, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration.

A critical examination of the phrase shows the fitness of its use. To commence at the last word first, it may be said that the word "desuetude," while regarded as a synonym for "disuse," implies considerably more. It carries with it the idea not only of disuse, but a hint of neglect and abandonment. It has a legal significance as quoted in Webster's Dictionary from the writings of Bishop Taylor, who, in speaking of an obsolete church regulation, said: "The desuetude abrogated the law which before custom had established." Used in regard to a law, it means something more before custom had established." Used in regard to a law, it means something more than that the law had become a dead letter. Under the common law desuctude absolutely repealed and abolished a legal rule or custom. Property may also be lost by desuctude. A man who "sleeps on his rights," in legal phrase-ology, is regarded as having lost than ology, is regarded as having lost them by not claiming them. Atrophy of a limb is caused by its disuse. Chartered rights and franchises may be lost by what the law calls "nonuser." A law is paralyzed and loses its power by desuctude. This was the exact word to express President Cleveland's meaning in regard to the Tenure-of-Office act, and he put it in the right

Why the President used the adjective "innocuous" as qualifying or de ing the condition of the act in qu is more open to conjecture and criti-cism. Yet it seems to have a meaning in this case. Radically, it means no hurtful. It is rather a medical than s legal word. It properly is more applicable to a thing than to a condition. It cable to a thing than to a condition. It-best use is in describing a medicine or a doctrine, not in describing the qualities of a man, or of an agency or a law.
Still, there is a hint, or the shadow of a meaning which it adds to the other word in the phrase, showing that it was not idly and uselessly applied. It adds to the force of the intimation that the law in question, through desuctude, had become something more than a dead letter. It intimates that not be restored to vitality, either for s harmful or an aggressive purpose. It was saying in substance that the law had become absolutely atrophied from disuse, had been struck by hopeless disuse, had been struck by hopeless paralysis, and was dead beyond the possibility of restoration or re-enact-ment. In this light and intelligently interpreted the phrase "innocuous des-uetude," as used by the President, appears to possess peculiar vigor, pro-priety and significance. Byron says that "words are things," and President Cleveland evidently used them as such when he put these two words together in his Senate message. - Chicago

Certain California Congressmen lately waited upon Mr. Belmont, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and told him that "unless some supplementary Chinese legislation is reported, they were afraid that serious results may follow." Mr. Belmont very properly replied that he saw no necessity for haste, but, on the con-

trary, intended to proceed very slowly. With China already making a just claim for indemnity for the outrages upon the Chinese in the Northwest, the prospect of a renewal of the trouble in California is not agreeable, but continual concessions will not help mat-America has been decreasing since the restrictive measures were adopted, and there is no probability of their increasing in view of the insecurity of the Chinese in the Northwest. If any further measures are to be applied to them, they should be adopted deliber-ately, and meanwhile, any attempt at a repetition of the disgraceful outbreak in the Northwest should be summarily put down.

If a Nation supposed to be Christian and civilized does not care to protect for their own sakes the lives of foreigners living peaceably within its limits, it should at least protect them for the sake of the lives and property of its own citizens residing or doing business in the countries to which those foreigners belong. The United States Government can not protect its citizens in China, and it will have to pay for whatever ruffianism against the Chinese it permits.

It is about time for the Congress of

the United States to consider this fact carefully. The question of the exclusion of Chinese immigrants is purely economic. The question of protecting